ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Recognition of endangered and protected species in the flora and their current condition: an example from Sokołowice forest administration region (Oleśnica forest district)

Piotr Gorzelak

Forest Inspectorate Oleśnica, ul. Spacerowa 3, 56–400 Oleśnica, Poland.

☑ Tel. +48 71 3140001; fax. +48 71 3140000, e-mail: apgorzelak@gmail.com

Abstract. This article is an attempt to draw attention to the differentiation used to conserve endangered and protected species of flora in an area that is administered by the management board of the State Forests. I also draw attention to areas of insufficient knowledge of this subject-matter. A detailed inventory of endangered and protected species of flora for the purpose of planning in forestry would be very useful in light of laws related to nature conservation and the problem of preserving biological diversity. Research in the forest administration region of Sokołowice indicates that almost 2/3 (65.16%) of all sites harbouring endangered and protected species of flora are new (previously undocumented), despite the existence of numerous protected areas - this fact indicates that there are great research possibilities in this field. The main conclusion from this research confirms that multifunctional forestry in Poland will provide the greatest opportunity to preserve the widespread and numerous sites holding endangered and protected species of flora in economically important forests.

Key words: endangered plants, protected plants, forestry, nature protect, biodiversity

1. Introduction and the purpose of this study

Nature conservation in Polish forestry has been gaining more and more importance in recent years, although for a long time now foresters have treated it with due care. However, because of the forestry's ecologisation, initiated by the Forest Act of 1991 (Act 1991) and the Decree No. 11A by the Director General of the National Forests of 1999 (PGLLP [Państwowe Gospodarstwo Leśne Lasy Państwowe – The State Forests National Forest Holding] 1999), and continued by, e.g. obligatory drawing up of nature conservation plans for forest districts within the forest management plan, changes in the silviculture or classification of many forest areas as Natura 2000 sites, an important issue seems to be the inventory of the natural resources of individual Forest Districts (Olaczek 2007). This is also a requirement imposed by the Nature Conservation Act (Act 2004) and relevant regulations.

The purpose of this study was to outline the state of knowledge on natural resources of managed forests, remaining under The State Forests National Forest Holding management, against the background of current knowledge on this subject, in particular on endangered and protected plant species. This study is also an attempt to indicate the importance of detailed nature inventory as a database useful for drawing up plans and future modifications of silviculture and conservation activities in the forests.

2. Materials and methods

Field studies were carried out at the area of Sokołowice forest administration region in Oleśnica Forest District (N51°15′42″, E17°27′39″) – the Regional Directorate of State Forest in Wrocław during two growing seasons in 2009–2010. The studies included the search for the positions of protected plants and those

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placed on the local or national lists of the endangered plants, including lichens and bryophyte positions.

To facilitate research, the Sokołowice forest administration region was divided into two parts. In 2009, the first part of the area was examined, which included divisions 180–187, 193, 260A, 261–268 and 202–206, while in 2010, research in the second part of the area was conducted, in the following divisions: 207–217, 271–277 and 297–298.

During the study, every compartment of Sokołowice forest administration region along transects was penetrated. The transects were parallel to the longer side of the compartment and situated 50 m away from each other. Their number depends on the width of the compartment. The observations were repeated in each of the surveyed compartment at the intervals of 2 weeks, starting from early March to mid-September. The areas within the Sokołowice forest administration region but outside the management of the State Forests were also briefly examined.

Plant populations or their parts located in different stands, which were marked in accordance with the Forest Management Plan for Oleśnica Forest District 2003–2012 (BULiGL (Biuro Urządzania Lasu i Geodezji Leśnej – Bureau for Forest Management and Geodesy) 2003) were also recognized as a separate position. For the positions outside the area under the State Forests, management coordinates were given. The nomenclature was adopted from Fałtynowicz (2003), Mirek et al. (2002) and Ochyra et al. (2003), using the keys for the determination of dif-

ferent taxonomic groups of plants (Szafran 1957, 1961; Nowak, Tobolewski 1975; Rothmaler 2009; Rutkowski 2004). Sokołowice forest administration region is located in ATPOL 10×10 km – CE22, CE31 and CE32 squares; individual positions were related to these squares (Zając, Zając 2001).

To compare the data, literature review on the nature of the surveyed area, focusing on the positions of endangered and protected plants, was also made (Kossowska, Turzańska 1993; BULiGL 2003; Bazan, Tarnawski 2005a,b, 2007; Gorzelak 2008, in press; Stefańska-Krzaczek, Kacki 2009b).

3. Profile of the studied area

The Sokołowice forest administration region (1163.80 ha of the forest area and 2553.74 ha of territorial range) is located entirely on Oleśnicka Plain, along the valley of the Oleśnica River, covering both depression as well as higher river terraces and surrounding plains (Kondracki 1988; BULiGL 2003).

According to the geobotanic division, the study area is located in the Department of Brandenburg-Great Poland, Lower Silesia Land, but according to the nature and forestry division, it is in the Lower Silesia Land, Lower Silesia Compartment (Trampler et al. 1990; Matuszkiewicz 1993).

According to Romer, this area's climate belongs to the group of foothill climates of plains and basins, which

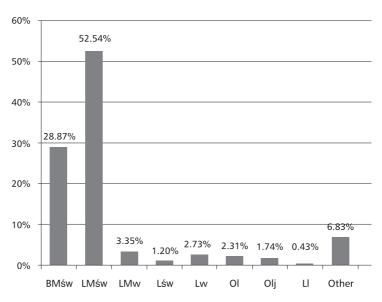


Figure 1. The percentage participation of the forest site types in Sokołowice forest administration region (Oleśnica forest district)

is the characteristic for the transitional area between the Atlantic and continental climate (Schmuck 1959). The predominance of the oceanic climate results in the mitigation of the annual amplitude and, in consequence, gives mild and short winters, early, humid springs, as well as warm summers (Kondracki 1998).

In the Valley of Oleśnica River, soils associated with river valleys dominate, which are formed with water participation. These are usually semi-hydrogenic and hydrogenic soils. There appear chernozem, gley-podzol soils, boggy soils and pod-boggy soils. On the upper river terraces and adjacent plains, there are also brown soils, i.e. acidic or brown podzolic-rusty (which account for over 80% of the forest) and podzols (Brożek, Zwydak 2003; BULiGL 2003; Gorzelak 2008, in press).

In parallel to geological diversification of the studied area, there is also phytosociological diversification – typical forest communities and numerous meadows and pastures, which remain mostly in private hands could be found there.

The most common communities include: *Querco roboris-Pinetum, Calamagrostio arundinaceae-Quercetum petraeae and Leucobryo-Pinetum* – the first two are related to the type of forest side (fresh mixed coniferous forest and fresh mixed broad-leaved forest) and brown podzolic soils, whereas *Leucobryo-Pinetum* is related to the occurrence of podzolic soils and poorer brown podzolic soils (Matuszkiewicz 2002, 2006).

There are also numerous communities related directly or indirectly to water, e.g. Fraxino-Alnetum, Ribeso nigri-Alnetum, Ficario-ulmetum minoris and Galio sylvatici-Carpinetum betuli could be also met; however, it is quite rare. Due to several rearing-ponds, there are also communities of Potametea or Phragmitetea, as well as communities of meadows, swards and pastures of Molinio-Arrenatheretea, Koelerio-Corynephoretea or Nardo-Callunetea classes (Matuszkiewicz 2002; Bazan, Tarnawski 2005a,b, 2007; Matuszkiewicz 2006; Dzwonko 2007; Gorzelak 2008, in press; Stefańska-Krzaczek, Kącki 2009a,b).

Due to various external influences such as agriculture and forest economies, as well as the impact of nearby settlements, these communities undergo different types of distortion — mono-typisation, fruticetisation, cespitisation, juvenalisation, neophytisation or pinetisation processes (Stefańska-Krzaczek, Kącki 2009a).

Diversification of forest habitat type is also related to soils and is distributed unequally – fresh mixed coniferous forest and fresh mixed broad-leaved forest constitute over 80% (Figure 1.). Some moist mixed

broad-leaved, fresh broad-leaved forest, moist broad-leaved forest, alder swamp forest, ash-alder swamp forest and riparian forest habitat types have been also noted (BULiGL 2003).

Protected areas in the Sokołowice forest administration region are represented by three ecological sites ('Olsy Spalickie' — 'Spalice Alder Swamp Forest'; 'Olsy Sokołowickie' — 'Sokołowice Alder Swamp Forest' and 'Mokradła Boguszyckie' — 'Boguszyce Wetlands'), one proposed ecological site ('Uroczysko Grotowskiego — Małe Brzezie' — 'The Grotowski nature reserve — Małe Brzezie') and Natura 2000 site 'The Oleśnica River and Boguszycki Stream Valley' (Natura 2000), covering both the areas of the State Forests and the private ones.

4. Results

Based on the observations made in the Sokołowice forest administration region and the analysis of the available literature concerning the studied area, the occurrence of 68 species of protected plants and those having the status of endangered species in the regional and national lists has been noted on 686 positions (Table 1; Kossowska, Turzańska 1993; BULiGL 2003; Bazan, Tarnawski 2005 a, b, 2007; Gorzelak 2008, in press; Stefańska-Krzaczek, Kacki 2009b). Out of these, 52 species are protected (643 positions) and 29 species of various categories are endangered (103 positions). Among the plant species, there are 18 species of mosses (287 positions) and 10 species of lichens (39 positions). The occurrence of one species known from literature (Salvia glutinosa) had not been confirmed during fieldwork (Bazan, Tarnawski 2007). Positions that have not been published so far constitute 65.16% of the total number of findings (55 species).

In terms of the number of species found, forest communities dominate (*Querco-Fagetea*, *Alnetea glutinosae and Vaccinio-Piceetea classes*). Their species account for 54.41% of total findings. Positions outside the areas under the management of the State Forests constitute 2.62% of total findings (15 species in 18 positions).

In terms of phytosociology (Matuszkiewicz 2006), plant species in Sokołowice forest administration region belong to the following syntaxonomic groups:

1. Water and marshy communities:

Scheuchzerio-Caricetea class – 2 species,

Potametea class – 3 species and

Oxyccoco-Sphagnetea class – 1 species.

Table 1. The list of protected and endangered species of plants which appear in the scope of Sokołowice forest administration region (Oleśnica forest district)

Special typeface and symbols used in the list of species

Categories of threats and conservation status of species (wg Ochyra 1992; Kacki et al. 2003; ACT 2004; Cieśliński et al. 2006; Zarzycki, Szelag 2006)

Endangered species

Species of unknown threats:

EN – disappearing

DD – date deficient.

VU, V – vulnerable

Conservation status of species:

NT – near threatened

Species with lower risk of extinction:

C – total protection,

LC – least concern

Cz -partial protection.

no.	Polish name	Botanical name	Location (Unit, sub-unit)	ATPOL square	Status of the species protection/ category of threat	Comments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Barwinek pospolity	Vinca minor L.	261a; 261b; 184h¹	CE22	Cz	
			298a,c; 297c ⁸	CE32		
2.	Bielistka siwa	Leucobryum glaucum	180f,h; 181a; 182a,b,c,d; 184f,h; 185b; 186a,c; 216f	CE22	Cz	
		(Hedw.) Aongstr	205a; 209a,f; 204f; 265h	CE32		
3.	Bluszcz pospolity	Hedera helix L.	298a ⁸ ,b,c; 297b ⁸ ,c; 202c; 271c,d,f,h,j; 273d; 272c; 203a; private forest ¹⁾	CE32	Cz	¹⁾ E17°26′46″, N51°14′31″
			260Aa	CE22		
4.	Bobrek trójlistkowy	Menyanthes trifoliata L.	184a ⁵	CE22	Cz/VU	
			276f³	CE31		
			268c ²	CE32		
5.	Brodaczka zwyczajna	Usnea filipendula Stirt.	181c;185d,c	CE22	C/VU	
6.	Brodawkowiec czysty	Pseudoscleropodium purum	181d; 182a; 262b	CE22	Cz	
		(Hedw.) Fleish.	264h; 263c; 204f	CE32		
7.	Chrobotek gronkowaty	Cladoniabotrytes (K.G. Hagen) Willd.	181a	CE22	EN	
8.	Chrobotek leśny	Cladonia arbuscula (Wallr.)	185b; 181h; 182c; 186b,c; 187b	CE22	Cz	
		Flot.em. Ruoss	209d	CE32		
9.	Chrobotek najeżony	Cladonia portentosa (Dufour) Coem.	181c,h	CE22	Cz	
10.	Chrobotek reniferowy	Cladonia rangiferina (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg.	185c; 181h; 182b	CE22	Cz	

1 2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Chrobotek smukły	Cladonia ciliata (Stirt.) Harm.	209f,d	CE32	Cz	
12. Cis pospolity	Taxus baccata L.	273a ⁸	CE32	Cz	
13. Czartawa pośrednia	Circaea intermedia Ehrh.	217a; 261b	CE22	LC	
14. Drabik drzewkowaty	Climacium dendroides	268c	CE32	Cz	
	(Hedw.) Web. and Mohr	216i	CE22		
15. Dziubkowiec bruzdkowany	Eurhynchium striatum (Hedw.) Schimp.	261a; 184h	CE22	Cz	
16. Dziubkowiec Zetterstedta	Eurhynchium angustirete (Broth.) T. Kop.	203a; 271j; 263d	CE32	Cz	
17. Fałdownik nastroszony	Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	184h; 217a,ax, bx	CE22	Cz	
	(Hedw.) Warnst.	215k	CE32		
18. Fałdownik trzyrzędowy	Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus (Hedw.) Warnst.	184h	CE22	Cz	
19. Gajnik lśniący	Hylocomium splendens	266f,g	CE32	Cz	
	(Hedw.) Schimp.	180h; 184c,d,f; 181a; 182b,c,d; 185b,c	CE22		
20. Grążel żółty	Nuphar luteum (L.) Sibith. and Sm.	184g¹	CE22	Cz	
21. Groszek błotny	Lathyrus palustris L.	184h ⁵	CE22	NT	¹⁾ E17°25′20″, N51°14′01″
		276f ³ ; private wasteland ^{9 1)}	CE31		
		215b ⁴	CE32		
22. Groszek skrzydlasty	Lathyrus montanus Bernh.	267g; 264b	CE32	NT	
		261f	CE22		
23. Gruszyczka okrągłolistna	Pyrola rotundifolia L.	186b	CE22	LC	
24. Kalina koralowa	Viburnum opulus L.	260Aa; 183n ⁸ ; 184h ⁵ ; 186a ⁸	CE22	Cz	¹⁾ E17°25′20″, N51°14′20″
		268d ¹ ; 267d ¹ ; 215c,t ⁸	CE32		
		276f ³ ; private meadow ¹⁾	CE31		
25. Kocanki piaskowe	Helichrysum arenarium L.	private meadow 1); private meadow 2)	CE22	Cz	¹⁾ E17°28′32″, N51°16′24″, ²⁾ E17°28′37″, N51°16′15″
26. Kokorycz wątła	Corydalis intermedia (L.)	262a ⁶ ; 261c; 260Aa; private forest ¹⁾	CE22	LC	¹⁾ E17°29′50″,
·	Merat	268d	CE32		N51°16′51″
27. Konwalia majowa	Convallaria majalis L.	260Aa,b8,c8,d,f8; 261b8,f8,g5; 262b8,c,f8	CE22	Cz	
, and the second	, and the second	263a ⁸ ,d ⁸ ,f ⁸ ,h ⁸ ,i,l; 264b,d ⁸ ,f ⁸ ,h; 202a,c ⁸ ; 203c ⁸ ,g; 204a ⁸ ; 211a ⁸ ; 212a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ; 213b ⁸ ,c ⁸ ; 298a,d ⁸	CE32		
28. Kopytnik pospolity	Asarum europaeum L.	184a ⁸ ; 216j ¹ ,b; 260Aa; private forest ¹⁾	CE22	Cz	¹⁾ E17°29′49″,
· ·	-	215k	CE32		N51°16′46″

1 2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Kosaciec syberyjski	Iris sibirica L.	private meadow ⁷¹⁾	CE32	C/VU/V	¹⁾ E17°28′26″, N51°16′04″
30. Kostrzewa leśna	Festuca altissima All.	183n	CE22	LC	
31. Kruszyna pospolita	Frangula alnus Mill.	180b8,h8,i8; 181b8,c8,d8; 182a8,b8,c8; 183a,b8,c8,d8,f8,g8,h8,j8,n,l; 184a8,b8,d8,f8,h8,i8; 185b8,f8; 186b8,c8,f8; 187a8,c8;216a,b,c8,d,f8,g8,h8 j1; 217h8,i8,j8,ax8; 260Aa8,b8,c8,d8,f8; 261a8,b8,c8,d8,f8,g8; 262a8,b8,c8,d8,f8	CE22	Cz	
		202a ⁸ ,c ⁸ ,b ⁸ ,f ⁸ ; 203a,c,g ⁸ ,h ⁸ ,f; 204b,f,i,j ⁸ ; 205a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ,d ⁸ ,f ⁸ ,g ⁸ ; 206a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ,c ⁸ ,d ⁸ ,f ⁸ ; 207a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ,c ⁸ ; 208a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ,c ⁸ ,d ⁸ ,f ⁸ ; 209a,b ⁸ ,c,f ⁸ ; 211a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ; 212a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ,f; 213a,b ⁸ ,c ⁸ ,d ⁸ ,g,f ⁸ ; 214a ⁸ ,b,c ⁸ ,g ⁸ ,j ⁸ ,m,n ⁸ ,i; 215a ⁸ ,f ⁸ ,h ⁸ ,k,l ⁸ ,n ⁸ ; 263c ⁸ ,d,f,g ⁸ ,h ⁸ ,i; 264a,b,c,d,f,g; 265a ⁸ ,c ⁸ ,d ⁸ ,f,g ⁸ ,h ⁸ ; 266a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ,c ⁸ ,f ⁸ ,g ⁸ ,h ⁸ ,i ⁸ ; 267a ⁸ ,b ¹ ,c ⁸ ,j ⁸ ,k,l ⁸ ,f ⁸ ,g ⁸ ,i ⁸ ; 268b ⁴ ,d ⁸ ,c ⁸ ,f ⁸ ; 271b ⁸ ,k ⁸ ,l ⁸ ; 272b,c ⁸ ,d ⁸ ,h,i; 273a ⁸ ; 274b,d ¹ ,g,i,f ⁸ ,h ⁸ ; 275g,f ⁸ ,a,c ⁸ ,d,h; 277b; 297a,b,c ⁸ ; 298a ⁸ ,b ⁸ ,c,d ⁸ ,f ⁸	CE32		
		193a ¹ ,b ⁸ ; 210b ⁸ ,c ⁸ ,d ⁸ ,f ⁸ ,g ⁸ ,h ⁸ ,i ⁸ ,j ⁸ ; 276a ⁸ ,b,c,d,f ⁸	CE31		
32. Kukułka plamista	Dactylorhiza maculata (L.) Soo	private meadow ¹⁾	CE22	C/VU	¹⁾ E17°29′22″, N51°16′36″
33. Kukułka szerokolistna	Dactylorhiza majalis (RCHB.) P.F. Hunt and Summerh.	268a ¹	CE32	C/NT	
34. Listera jajowata	Listera ovata (L.) R. Br.	184a ⁵	CE22	С	
35. Mąkla tarniowa	Evernia prunastri (L.) Ach.	184f,b; 180b,f, 181c,185d,c	CE22	Cz/NT	
		211a; 213b; 264f; 268b; 267j	CE32		
36. Mąklik otrębiasty	Pseudevernia furfuracea (L.) Zopf	180b, 181c,185d,c	CE22	С	
37. Mokradłoszka	Calliergonella cuspidata	184a,h	CE22	Cz	
zaostrzona	(Hedw.) Loeske	276f	CE31		
		268c	CE32		
38. Ostróżeczka polna	Consolida regalis Gray	275h	CE32	LC	
39. Pierwiosnka lekarska	Primula veris L.	262b ⁶	CE22	Cz	
40. Piórosz pierzasty	Ptilium crista-castrensis (Hedw.) De Not.	205a; 266f	CE32	Cz	
41. Płonnik pospolity	Polytrichum commune Hedw.	211a; 212a	CE32	Cz	
·		217x; 262b	CE22		
42. Płucnica islandzka	Cetraria islandica (L.) Acharius	181d,h	CE22	Cz/VU	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Płucnik modry	Platismatia glauca (L) W.L.Culb and C.F. Culb	180f; 184f,b	CE22	С	
44.	Pomocnik baldaszkowy	Chimaphila umbellata (L.) W.P.C.Barton	186b; 182d	CE22	C/EN	
45.	Porzeczka czarna	Ribes nigrum L.	276f³	CE31	Cz	
			268c,f	CE32		
			262a; 261a,c; 260Aa; 216f¹; 184a⁵	CE22		
	Próchniczek błotny	Aulacomnium palustre (Hedw.) Schwägr.	private meadow 1)	CE32	Cz	¹⁾ E17°25′32″, N51°14′09″
47.	Przytulia wonna	Galium odoratum (L.) Scop.	260Aa	CE22	Cz	
48.	Rokietnik pospolity	Pleurozium schreberi (Willd.) Mitten.	263a,b,d,f,g,h; 264a,b,c,d,f,g,h i; 265a,b,c,d,f,g,h; 266a,b,c,d,f,g,h,i; 267a,b,c,d,f,g,i,k; 268f; 271h,i; 272b,d,h,i,g; 273b,c,d,g,i,j; 274b,g,h,i,d,f; 275a,b,c,d,f,g,h; 297a,b,c,d; 298a,b,c; 277b; 209a,b,c,d,f; 208a,b,c,f; 207a; 206b,c; 205a,b,c,d; 204b,c,d,f,i,j; 203a,b,c,f,g,h,i; 202a,b,c,d,f; 211a,b; 212a,b; 213b,c,d; 214a,c;	CE32	Cz	
			276d; 193a,b; 210a,c,d;	CE31		
			182a,b,c,d; 183a,b,f,c,d;181a,b,c,d,g,f,h; 180d,g,h,i,b,f; 184b,c,d,f; 185a,b,c,d,f; 186a,b,c,d, f; 187a,b,c; 216a,f; 260Ab,c,d, f; 261b,d,f,g; 262b,c,d,f; 216f; 217a,ax,bx,fx	CE22		
49.	Rutewka waskolistna	Thalictrum lucidum L.	184a ⁵	CE22	LC	
	·		276f ³ ; private wasteland ^{9 1)}	CE31		¹⁾ E17°25′21″, N51°13′58″
			215b ⁴	CE32		
50.	Rzęśl hakowata	Callitriche hamulata Kutz. Ex W.D.J. Koch	215 c; 214b	CE32	DD	
51.	Siedmiopalecznik błotny	Comarum palustre L.	private meadow 1)	CE32	NT	¹⁾ E17°25′32″, N51°14′09″
52.	Skrzyp olbrzymi	Equisetum telmateia Ehrh.	184a ⁵	CE22	C/VU	
	•	-	private wasteland 91)	CE32		¹⁾ E17°25′17″, N51°14′10″
			268d ⁴	CE32		
53.	Starzec błotny	Senecio congestus (R.BR.)	184g ⁵	CE22	VU	
	•	D.C.	private wasteland ⁹ 1)	CE31		¹⁾ E17°25′24″, N51°14′00″
			214b ⁴ ; 215c ⁴	CE32		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54.	Starzec kędzierzawy	Senecio rivularis	268a ⁶ ,d ⁶ ,c; 215c; 214m	CE32	NT	
		(Waldst. & Kit.) DC.	216i	CE22		
55.	Śniedek baldaszkowaty	Ornithogalum umbellatum L.	187c	CE22	LC	
56.	Śnieżyca wiosenna	Leucojum vernum L.	260Aa ⁶ ; private meadow ¹⁾	CE22	C/NT/V	¹⁾ E17°29′53″, N51°16′51″
57.	Śnieżyczka przebiśnieg	Galanthus nivalis L.	260Aa	CE22	C/NT	
			297c ⁶	CE32		Likely synanthropic habitat
58.	Szałwia lepka	Salvia glutinosa L.	Proposed ecological wasteland 'Uroczysko Grotowskiego – Małe Brzezie' ⁵	CE22	RE	Without confirmation
59.	Torfowiec nastroszony	Sphagnum squarrosum L.	260Aa; 184h	CE22	Cz	
			268c	CE32		
60.	Torfowiec błotny	Sphagnum palustre L.	184h	CE22	С	
61.	Tujowiec tamaryszkowy	Thuidium tamariscinum (Hedw.) Br. Eur.	184h; 260Aa	CE22	Cz	
62.	Turzyca tunikowa	Carex appropinquata Schum.	215c ⁴ ,a ⁴ ; 214a ⁴ ; private meadow ¹⁾	CE32	NT	¹⁾ E17°28′32″, N51°16′04″
			private wasteland 92)	CE31		²⁾ E17°25′14″, N51°14′06″
			private meadow ³⁾ ; 216h ⁵	CE22		³⁾ E17°29′15″, N51°16′36″
63.	Wawrzynek wilcze łyko	Daphne mezereum L.	260Aa; 184a ⁸ ; 216b ⁸ ,g ⁵ ; 217h ⁸ ,i ⁸	CE22	С	
			214m ⁴ ; 213a ⁸	CE32		
64.	Widłak goździsty	Lycopodium clavatum L.	203a	CE32	C/VU	
			182b	CE22		
65.	Widłak jałowcowaty	Lycopodium annotinum L.	266i ⁶	CE32	C/VU	
66.	Widłoząb kędzierzawy	Dicranum polysetum SW.	180i,h; 184d,f; 182b; 181a,c,h,d; 185b,c; 186a,b,c,f; 187a,c	CE22	Cz/VU	
			204f; 208b; 209a,b,c; 266f,g,b	CE32		
67.	Widłoząb miotłowy	Dicranum scoparium (L.)	181a,c,h; 185b,c; 187a,c; 182b; 186b,f	CE22	Cz	
		Hedw.	264g; 209a,b; 204f; 208b; 205g	CE32		
68.	Włosienicznik wodny	Batrachium aquatile (L.)	184a ⁵	CE22	С	
		Dum.	276f ³	CE31		

Source

¹Kossowska, Turzańska 1993, ²Stefańska-Krzaczek, Kącki 2009b, ³Bazan, Tarnawski 2005a, ⁴Bazan, Tarnawski 2005b, ⁵Bazan, Tarnawski 2007, ⁶Gorzelak 2008, ⁷Gorzelak (in press), ⁸BULiGL 2003, ⁹Tarnawski 2004.

- Communities of broadly defined grasslands (meadows, swards and pastures):
 Molinio-Arrhenatheretea class – 5 species, Nardo-Callunetea class – 2 species and Koelerio-Corynephoretea class – 1 species
- 3. Forest and forest edge herb/creeper communities: *Querco-Fagetea* class 16 species, *Alnetea glutinosae* class 4 species, *Vaccinio-Piceetea* class 17 species and *Rhamno-Prunetea* class 2 species.
- 4. Segetal, ruderal and cut-over communities: *Stellarietea mediae* class 1 species.
- 5. Phragmition and Magnocaricion communities: *Phragmitetea* class 1 species.

In addition, 13 species represent other communities.

5. Discussion and conclusions

A detailed inventory of protected and endangered flora species within the Sokołowice forest administration region considerably supplemented the results of studies previously conducted in this area. Almost two-third of the number of positions has not been registered before, although within the Sokołowice forest administration region numerous protected areas are situated (three ecological sites, one proposed ecological site and Natura 2000 site).

Considering the changing nature of polish forests associated with reconstruction of solid pines in stands representing habitats, changes in plant communities due to discontinuation of certain aspects of traditional use of forest lands (grazing and collection of litter), the influence of nitrogen compounds on vegetation and soil, climate changes and the preservation of biological diversity, these data can provide an excellent base, useful for planning both nature conservation and silviculture activities (Krzyżanowski et al. 2002; Czerepko, Sokołowski 2006; Matuszkiewicz (ed.) 2007; Szwagrzyk 2007; Korzeniak 2009; Załuski 2009). This fact is of great importance, especially in relation to the conclusion that such high percentage of unknown flora positions is not a single case, but it is the fact confirmed in the literature (Kącki et al. 2003).

Conservation of rare and endangered habitats of flora in the forests does not require ceasing the utilisation of wood resources or excluding forest lands from use. It only requires modification of standard activities related to the conservation and silviculture, performed within the forest management plan for forest districts of PGLLP (Państwowe Gospodarstwo Leśne Lasy Państwowe —

The State Forests National Forest Holding), although sometimes it may be a burden for forest economy (Kujawa-Pawlaczyk, Pawlaczyk 2001, 2003; Fałtynowicz 2006; Szwagrzyk 2007; Referowska-Chodak 2010).

Activities such as cleaning, thinning or use of final cutting of stand should be preceded by field inspection to identify rare and protected species of flora. Attention should be paid to epiphytic lichen species, among which there are also endangered species (four species at 22 positions in the studied forest administration region).

The consequence will be, as far as possible, the full protection of these species, through the location of strip roads outside their positions, avoiding felling and locating landing in the areas of their occurrence or location of ecological large tree groups appointed under final cutting in places where rare species occur.

Activities related to forest protection and their exact location in the field, i.e. placing of chewing trees for deer or putting classic traps for secondary pests, should also be planned on the basis of field inspection to avoid the accidental destruction of valuable flora positions (Berdowski 2003; Faltynowicz 2006; Olaczek 2007; Gorzelak 2008, 2009).

At the same time, it should be concluded that forest economy itself is sometimes one of the factors generating the spread or protection of certain species by ecological niches that are created during silviculture operations, e.g. the spread of the lichens of *Cladonia* genus along roads and trip roads (Kujawa-Pawlaczyk, Pawlaczyk 2003; Fałtynowicz 2006).

Data on the state of flora should be included in the conservation plan together with detailed recommendations for actions needed for the conservation of positions of these species. Unfortunately, the methodology of forest management plan is not able to cover the full inventory of endangered and protected species of plants, which is clearly visible in our research material – the data on the positions of rare and protected plant species, developed on the basis of forest management plan (Plan Urządzania Lasu, PUL) (Bureau for Forest Management and Geodesy 2003) for the Oleśnica Forest District, constitute 26.82% of the overall positions and 11.76% of the number of species identified in the study, whereby the main inventoried species was the alder buckthorn (80.97% of the number of positions found in PUL). Therefore, it is advisable to use the information from the field workers of the State Forests and supplement data based on the literature as well as the consultations with specialists. This entails also a good recognition of species by field workers of the State Forests, which should be supported through relevant training (Gorzelak 2008; Referowska-Chodak 2010).

Another aspect is the active protection of protected and endangered species of flora, which generates costs and burdens the State Forests, and so is inconsistent environmental law, especially regarding the Natura 2000 sites, which raises many serious questions concerning forest management in these areas — the problems have not been solved in a systemic manner (Szwagrzyk 2007; Referowska-Chodak 2010; Kacprzak 2011).

The results of the conducted research allow formulating the following conclusions:

- 1. The protection of positions of rare and endangered species of flora in the forests does not require ceasing the utilisation of wood resources or excluding forest lands from use.
- 2. Detailed identification of the positions of endangered and protected species of flora can provide an excellent base, useful for planning both nature conservation as well as silviculture activities.
- 3. The state of identification of sites of endangered and protected species of flora is quite insufficient, taking into account existing laws and trends in the broadly understood nature conservation.

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